

--2. (Amended) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains the heavy-metal-containing colorant by from 0.20 to 10% by mass based on the cellulose.--

a1 --3. (Amended) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the one or more heavy metals are selected from the group consisting of nickel, chromium, manganese, antimony and cobalt.--

--4. (Amended) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claims 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the one or more heavy metals are present in an oxidic form.--

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--9. (Amended) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claim 1 or 2 characterized in that it is a fibre or a film.--

--10. (Amended) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claims 1 or 2 characterized in that it is produced by an amine-oxide process.--

a2 --11. (Amended) A process for producing dyed cellulosic moulded bodies comprising the steps of forming a cellulosic solution in an aqueous tertiary amine oxide by means of a moulding tool, conducting said formed cellulose solution via an air gap into a precipitation bath in order to precipitate the dissolved cellulose, adding a heavy-metal containing colorant on the basis of titanium oxide or spinelle ( $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$ ) to the cellulose solution, wherein the titanium is partially replaced with one or more heavy metals and the magnesium, respectively is partially replaced by one or more heavy metals, and wherein the colorant reduces the rise temperature of the cellulose solution in the tertiary amine oxide by at most  $10^\circ\text{C}$ .--

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Pigment

--12. (Amended) A method of using a heavy-metal-containing colorant on the basis of titanium oxide or spinelle ( $MgAl_2O_4$ ) as a colorant for cellulosic moulded bodies comprising steps of partially replacing the titanium contained in the titanium oxide with one or more heavy metals and partially replacing the magnesium contained in the spinelle with one or more heavy metals, wherein the colorant reduces the rise temperature of a cellulose solution in a tertiary amine oxide by at most  $10^\circ C$ .-- ] ?

Please add new claims 13-21 as follows:

--13. (New) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claim 1 wherein the magnesium, respectively, is completely replaced with one or more heavy metals.--

--14. (New) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claim 1 wherein the colorant reduces the rise temperature of the cellulosic moulding material by at most  $5^\circ C$ .--

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--15. (New) A dyed cellulosic moulded body according to claim 2 wherein it contains the heavy-metal-containing colorant by from 2.0 to 5.0% by mass based on the cellulose.--

--16. (New) A process for producing dyed cellulosic moulded bodies according to claim 11 wherein said moulding tool is a spinneret.--

--17. (New) A process for producing dyed cellulosic moulded bodies according to claim 11 wherein the colorant is added to a precursor of the cellulose solution.--

--18. (New) A process for producing dyed cellulosic moulded bodies according to claim 11 wherein the magnesium is completely replaced with one or more heavy metals.--

--19. (New) A process for producing dyed cellulosic moulded bodies according to claim 11 wherein the colorant reduces the rise temperature of the cellulosic solution in the tertiary amine oxide by at most 5°C.--

a 3 --20. (New) A method of using a heavy-metal-containing colorant on the basis of titanium oxide or spinelle ( $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$ ) as a colorant for cellulosic moulded bodies wherein the magnesium contained in the spinelle is completely replaced with one or more heavy metals.--

--21. (New) A method of using a heavy-metal-containing colorant on the basis of titanium oxide or spinelle ( $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$ ) as a colorant for cellulosic moulded bodies wherein the colorant reduces the rise temperature of the cellulosic solution in a tertiary amine oxide by at most 5°C.--

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